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DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP
AND IMMIGRATION



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ADMISSION OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES
TO CANADA
AND THE
PRIVATE SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMMES

NOVEMBER 1, 1962

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ADMISSION OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES
TO CANADA

AND THE
PRIVATE SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMMES

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Correspondent in Canada for the
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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In co-operation with the
Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants
of the Canadian Welfare Council

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for the
Department of Citizenship and Immigration

November 1, 1962

ADMINISTRATION OF EMPLOYMENT
TO CANADA

FOR THE

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

1978

Private Employment Program

Private Employment Program

Private Employment Program



University of Toronto

1978

1978

University of Toronto

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INTRODUCTION

For World Refugee Year in Canada - June 1959 to December 1960 - the Department of Citizenship and Immigration issued a brochure on "The Admission of Refugees to Canada During World Refugee Year". It was designed to assist individuals and groups in the sponsorship of refugees, and was supplemented by information from the Canadian Committee for World Refugee Year. This new booklet is intended to replace the earlier ones, to give information about the present requirements to be fulfilled and the procedures to be followed for bringing refugees to Canada under private sponsorship.

The effect of World Refugee Year was to reduce very greatly the numbers of refugees for whom resettlement in another country was considered to be a solution. However, surveys conducted in Europe by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees indicate that there still remain many refugees for whom resettlement opportunities are needed.

In 1961 a National Consultation on Humanitarian Immigration and Problems of Integration, sponsored by the Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants of the Canadian Welfare Council, was held in Ottawa. It recognized the need for private sponsorship programmes for refugees desiring to make Canada their future home but who were not admissible under ordinary regulations because of physical or social handicaps.

Sponsorship of these remaining handicapped refugees may require careful planning and implementation. However, it was agreed at the National Consultation that private sponsorship would not be encouraged in situations which could involve long-term medical or rehabilitation costs that might place unreasonable burdens on private sponsors.

Additional background information on

developments affecting the admission of refugees to Canada and the need for continuing private sponsorship programmes will be found in the concluding sections of this publication.

I. REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES IN THE PRIVATE SPONSORSHIP OF EUROPEAN REFUGEES

1. *Requirements*

The sponsor may be an individual, a community or religious group, an organization, a municipal or a provincial body which

- (i) must be reliable and financially able to carry out the responsibilities undertaken;
- (ii) must be prepared to provide or arrange for the transportation of the refugee(s) to Canada;
- (iii) must be prepared to accommodate, maintain, and obtain employment for the refugee(s) following arrival, and otherwise to provide such assistance to the refugee(s) as may be needed;
- (iv) must be willing to help the refugee(s) make the necessary social adjustment;
- (v) must provide assurance, where a refugee suffers from illness which will require treatment in Canada, that he will receive the necessary medical care. (When the illness is such that institutional care is necessary, the approval of the provincial health authorities must be obtained before the refugee can be permitted to come to Canada.)

2. *Procedures*

(i) Selection of Refugee(s) to be Sponsored

The potential sponsor may secure information about refugees requiring sponsorship from the recognized

voluntary resettlement agencies which are prepared to supply dossiers of information, and assist the sponsors in other ways. These agencies are:

The Canadian Christian Council for the Resettlement of Refugees,
500 - 265 Hargrave Street,
Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.

composed of:

Canadian Lutheran World Relief,
500 - 365 Hargrave Street,
Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.

North American Baptist Immigration and Colonization Society,
303 McIntyre Building,
Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.

Catholic Immigrant Services,
637 Craig Street West,
Montreal 3, P. Q.

The Canadian Council of Churches,
40 St. Clair Avenue East,
Toronto 7, Ontario.

The Canadian Jewish Congress,
493 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal, P. Q.

Jewish Immigrant Aid Services,
4221 Esplanade Avenue,
Montreal, P. Q.

Information may also be secured from:

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Office of the Correspondent in Canada,
329 Bloor Street West,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

- (ii) Arrangements for the Admission of Sponsored Refugees.

When the selection of the refugee(s) to be sponsored has been made, the agency from which the dossier has been secured should be informed. The sponsor will then receive instructions about the procedures to be followed. The services of the agencies differ in detail, for example as to how transportation can be arranged, but all are prepared to assist sponsors in completing the necessary requirements for the admission of refugees to Canada.

In all cases, the sponsor must sign an Application to Sponsor, guaranteeing the ability to fulfil the requirements listed above. This application must be filed at the nearest Immigration Branch Office of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Where assistance with the transportation costs and arrangements is needed, an interest-free loan may be arranged through the Resettlement Agency, or through the Government, which administers the Assisted Passage Loan Fund. Loans are repayable by the sponsor, or by the refugee(s) after they have begun to earn regular wages.

If the approval of the provincial health authorities is needed for the admission of the selected refugee(s) because of physical disability requiring institutional care or examination, for example, tuberculosis, the sponsor must make the necessary arrangements directly with the provincial health authorities, since requirements differ from province to province. (See Directory of Deputy Ministers of Health, Page 29).

Local Offices of the Federal Immigration Branch will assist sponsors whenever necessary, and sponsors are in-

vited to discuss their intention with local Immigration Offices before making definite plans.

Consultation with the recognized voluntary agencies engaged in migration operations is also recommended.

II. HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS AND WHAT THE SPONSOR SHOULD DO

The duration and extent of the sponsor's responsibility is determined by regulations and practices affecting health and welfare assistance. These are under provincial and municipal jurisdiction and vary from area to area throughout Canada. This Section is intended to assist sponsors in direct consultation with the appropriate municipal and provincial authorities to find out the period during which the sponsor must assume full responsibility until the refugee(s) become(s) eligible for normal municipal or provincial health and welfare benefits.

1. *Illness*

(i) Hospital Insurance

General - All provinces have hospital insurance programmes from which sponsored refugees could benefit. All provide in-patient services to all residents of the province and on an optional basis, out-patient services. None of these programmes cover care in mental or tuberculosis hospitals except in Ontario.

Requirements and Procedures

Residence - Anyone legally entitled to remain in Canada and who makes his home in and is ordinarily present in the province is deemed a resident

and is eligible for insurance coverage. Tourists, transients or visitors to Canada are excluded from coverage.

Waiting Period - Some provinces stipulate a waiting period before an insured person is entitled to benefits. In no province does such a waiting period exceed three months. It is one month in Manitoba, three months in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, while there is no waiting period in Alberta and Newfoundland where benefits are available as soon as residence commences.

Charges - Premiums are charged by Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Prince Edward Island, ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 monthly for single persons and \$4.00 to \$6.00 monthly for families. British Columbia and Alberta have "co-insurance charges" under which a patient must pay \$1.00 per day in British Columbia and \$1.60 to \$2.00 per day in Alberta.

What the Sponsor Should Do

Where premiums are required, get in touch with the nearest office of your provincial hospital insurance administration and arrange to enrol the family under the plan as quickly as possible. It is important for the sponsor to make sure the premiums are paid from the time of arrival either by paying them on behalf of the refugee family, or ensuring that they are paid through the employer.

Where there is co-insurance, help might have to be given with per diem costs if a member of the family requires lengthy hospital care.

In those provinces having a waiting period, sponsors may wish to protect themselves against

the possible need for hospitalizations during the period by means of a short-term commercial hospital insurance policy. Or they may decide to take a calculated risk that no emergency will arise; if it should, then the sponsor may have to meet whatever hospital costs are incurred.

(11) Medical Care

Except for such out-patient service as may be available through provincial hospital insurance plans, which differ from province to province, medical care as required will have to be secured through private practitioners or local hospitals. If the family is receiving public assistance, they may qualify for some free medical care at the expense of the province.

What the Sponsor Should Do

Advantage should be taken of prepaid medical care plans where they are available as soon after the family's arrival as possible. Physicians' Services, Blue Cross Plans, etc., should be consulted.

For the interim period until such plans become effective or until the family can meet its own costs, the sponsor must be prepared to meet the cost of such services. In some instances, it may be possible to interest clinics, general practitioners, pediatricians, dentists, to contribute their services free of charge for a stated period.

2. *Economic Need*

Private sponsors must be prepared to accept full responsibility for whatever care and maintenance the sponsored refugee may require until he becomes eligible for the ordinary health and welfare benefits of the province and the municipality in which he lives.

What the Sponsor Should Do

Since the policies vary from province to province, sponsors should consult their provincial department of public welfare or its regional representatives in the sponsors' district for up-to-date information. The problems which could arise and require financial assistance to be provided are:

(i) Unemployment

While the sponsor guarantees to provide employment for the head of the family, he may be laid off, become ill, etc. Under such circumstances the sponsor becomes responsible for the maintenance of the family. According to present provincial governments' policies, this kind of responsibility continues for a minimum of six months (in Ontario) and until he qualifies in other provinces (usually one year) when he should become eligible for general assistance (which goes under different names in the different provinces) and which is shared in by the Federal government under the Unemployment Assistance Act.

If the refugee is employed in a "covered" occupation, he will be protected by Unemployment Insurance to which he and his employer will contribute. For a first claim, a worker must have 30 weekly contributions in the preceding 104 weeks, with 8 of them in the preceding 52 weeks. Therefore, if regularly employed from the date of arrival, the refugee could qualify for unemployment insurance in less than eight months.

(ii) Death or Prolonged Illness of Breadwinner

These are probably the most serious emergencies which could arise. It might be advisable for sponsors to inquire, in advance, of public welfare authorities if public assistance would be available to help meet the family's economic need, if such a catastrophe should occur, without regard to the length of time the family had been in the province.

3. Family Allowances

Family Allowances are payable in respect of children born in Canada or resident here for one year. They are paid at the rate of \$6.00 per month for each child up to the age of ten and at the rate of \$8.00 per month from the age of ten to age sixteen.

During their first year in Canada, in lieu of family allowances, children of immigrants (including refugees) are eligible for Family Assistance paid by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration at the same rates as given in the paragraph above.

What the Sponsor Should Do

Immediately upon arrival the refugee should be helped to apply for the Family Assistance to which he is entitled. Normally the necessary application forms are provided on arrival, but if not may be obtained from any Immigration office in Canada.

III. THE JOB OF A SPONSORING COMMITTEE

A. THE SPONSORING COMMITTEE

1. Organization

A Sponsoring Committee is best organized on a "before arrival" and "after arrival" basis.

Before Arrival, the Committee should be large enough for one or two members to be

assigned to each specific task: arranging transportation; finding housing; providing furnishings; securing employment for the breadwinner(s); investigating the medical or rehabilitation facilities needed; carrying liaison relationships with the necessary Government departments, etc.

Depending on the locale, these assignments will involve varying degrees of effort. For example, finding suitable accommodation in a large urban area where there is a shortage of low-cost housing may be difficult and should be undertaken by a Committee member with some first-hand knowledge and experience.

Committees in major centres having either a welfare or social planning council will be able to count on securing information and guidance about local welfare services.

If the Committee is not already recognized as a charitable organization for income tax purposes, an Application for Approval should be made. The application form can be secured from the Deputy Minister (Taxation), 444 Sussex Drive, Ottawa 2, Ontario.

After arrival two or three members of the Committee should maintain the continuing relationship with the family, introducing them to the church or synagogue of their faith, banks, schools, shopping facilities, language instruction, and generally being responsible for their social adjustment.

The most important aspect of "after arrival" sponsorship is the need to maintain interest and concern for the family while at the same time not to overwhelm them with attentions or abandon them prematurely. The presence on the Sponsoring Committee of a person of the same ethnic origin as the refugee(s), or at least someone fluent in their language, can help to interpret the sponsor and the sponsored to each other.

2. *Some Possible Problems for the Sponsoring Committee*

(a) Information

It is not possible to supply many dossiers of information about refugees at any one time. Dossiers are available only for refugees who desire to come to Canada and who have been screened for admissibility in advance. Therefore, the Sponsoring Committee should be prepared to select the people to be sponsored on the basis of their need, rather than on the desire to find a refugee or refugee family who will fit the Committee's situation.

(b) Time of Arrival

A number of factors determine the "waiting period" between the filing of an Application to Sponsor and the arrival of the refugee(s). Overseas Immigration Offices make every effort to facilitate the resettlement process, but the Sponsoring Committee cannot be informed of arrival dates until the transportation arrangements have been made overseas.

Where a refugee has registered for migration with a Canadian Immigration post abroad and six months elapses before a sponsorship is arranged, the refugee is required to undergo medical examination once more. Occasionally, if laboratory tests are involved, a decision cannot be made immediately. The Committee will be informed at the time of the departure of the refugees for Canada.

Sponsors should also be prepared to repeat the selection process if their first named refugees are no longer available. In the interval the refugees may have accepted resettlement to another country or decided to remain in their country of present asylum.

(c) Amount of Money Required

The Sponsoring Committee may find difficulty in calculating the amount of money needed. Calculations should take into account the size of the family, the estimated costs of medical care or rehabilitation if needed for a handicapped member(s) whether transportation is being arranged as a loan or a gift and the goods and services which will be donated by members of the Committee and community.

B. SAMPLE APPROACH TO THREE KINDS OF CASES

Suppose the families T, S or H, as described below, have been selected by a Committee. With the description of the family (which has been obtained from its dossier) are suggestions about what should be involved in sponsoring the family.

CASE T: Polish - Stateless - Baptist

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Disability</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Education</u>
Mr. T.	41	Active TB	No skilled trade, had 3 years clerical experience in camps Religious lay worker.	9 years - speaks some English
Mrs. T.	34	Nil	Housewife	Unknown
Boy	13	Nil	Student	Unknown
Girl	9	Nil	Student	Unknown
Boy	2½	Nil	Nil	Nil
Boy	1½	Nil	Nil	Nil

The sponsoring Committee could organize its activities in three areas: Government Liaison and Transportation; Settlement Arrangements; and Integration.

1. Government Liaison and Transportation

The Sponsoring Committee should:

- (a) If necessary, secure recognition as a charitable organization for income tax purposes.
- (b) Secure approval of the Provincial Department of Health for the admission of the family to the Province. This is necessary because Mr. T. has active tuberculosis.
- (c) If required, post a bond with the Provincial Department of Health for T.B. care in a sanatorium. Normally the unused portion will be returned if less than three months' care is required. See page 7. \$1,000.00
- (d) Explore Health and Welfare Services. See page 8.
- (e) File Application to Sponsor with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. See page 7.
- (f) List Sponsoring Committee with the Better Business Bureau.

- | | Possible Cost |
|---|--|
| (g) Arrange for transportation, privately or through a resettlement agency, or through the Immigration Branch by means of a Canadian Government Assisted Passage Loan. See page 7. | \$ 800.00 approximately for the family |
| (h) Communicate with the family before arrival. Letters should be in their own language and sent only after all Government liaison is complete. It should be made clear that Mr. T. must go to a sanatorium immediately upon his arrival for the period required for his complete cure. This is very important in order to avoid the shock of unexpected family separation. | |

2. *Settlement Arrangements*

The Sponsoring Committee should arrange for the following:

- (a) Accommodation
The Committee should decide on a maximum rent according to rentals prevailing in the community. For purposes of illustration, assuming a large urban community, the Committee might calculate on a maximum of \$65.00 per month. In general it is considered desirable first to seek accommodation

for the family through their religious and ethnic groups.

- (b) Clothing, furnishings, and initial food stocks. Details of clothing sizes and requirements can be requested in correspondence prior to the family's arrival.

(c) Family Budget

These costs would have to be borne entirely by the Committee until Mr. T. is released from the sanatorium and is earning regular wages. There is no other breadwinner in this family. Assistance benefits of about \$210.00 per month could be available after 12 months' residence (\$2,520.00 per year).

Probably it would be wise for the Committee to base their calculations on the pessimistic maximum of \$2,400.00, if Mr. T. is unemployed for one year.

Rent

\$ 65.00 x 12 = \$ 780.00

All other necessities

\$135.00 x 12 = \$1620.00

\$2,400.00

- (d) Employment for Mr. T. After release from the sanatorium he would

probably require a sympathetic employer and inside work.

- (e) Contact with professionals in social, welfare, medical, dental and legal fields. It can be taken for granted that the children will require dental care. A local dentist might volunteer his services or care at a clinic might be arranged. Advice should be sought regarding other problems, from the social and welfare agencies as required.
- (f) Contact with religious and ethnic groups. The Committee should arrange for a clergyman of the family's faith to be present at their arrival. Mrs. T. may find friends in the congregation. The Women's Group might baby-sit for her during visits to the sanatorium and visit her during the day.

Total Possible Cost	\$4,200.00
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While it is unlikely that Mr. T. would be unemployed for the entire first year, it would seem wise for the Sponsoring Committee to plan for the maximum financial responsibility. If the full amount of the bond for t. b. care is expended, and if the Sponsoring

Committee should be required to repay the Assisted Passage Loan, this is probably the maximum amount any Sponsoring Committee would need. This case illustrates sponsorship of a large family, with young children and a handicapped breadwinner.

3. *Integration*

Separated from her husband and probably unable to speak English, Mrs. T. would need considerable assistance during the first weeks in her new community. The Sponsoring Committee should help her to enrol the children in school and apply for Family Assistance. She should be accompanied to the sanatorium several times on public transportation until she is able to find her own way. She should be helped to familiarize herself with the neighbourhood stores, etc. Her adjustment will be helped greatly if the family is living in accommodation where other persons are sympathetic from the outset and if she finds friends in the church congregation to which the family will be related.

The family's long-term integration would be helped if the parents learned English as quickly as possible. If Mr. T. were in the sanatorium for any length of time he would have an opportunity to learn. The children would learn quickly at school. Mrs. T. should be encouraged to study English at home with teaching arranged for by the Committee.

After the family's initial adjustment has been made, the Sponsoring Committee should explain the duration and amount of the financial assistance which the family can expect to receive.

Visits to the family by Committee members

(a) Employment

Mr. S. is considered capable only of light work due to his age, and employment may be difficult to find for him. Although Son A. has been mute since 9 years of age and his educational standards are unknown, the Canadian Hearing Society would expect to have no great difficulty in finding him work under the "routine factory work" classification. After the initial adjustment period, further L. Q. assessment and the possibility of therapeutic treatment could be followed up through a Vocational Centre and a Rehabilitation Centre.

Son M's employment prospects are difficult to predict since his trade qualifications may not be in line with Canadian requirements. For both Mr. S. and Son M. the Department of Immigration would be the best source of advice, if the Sponsoring Committee should need assistance.

Son M. would be admissible as a regular immigrant but has refused to leave his family.

(b) Financial responsibility

If transportation were arranged on a loan basis and eventually repaid by the family, and excluding the possibility of illness during the period of the Committee's responsibility, the Committee's ultimate financial obligation would depend entirely on the period of weekly support after the arrival of the family. If employment were found quickly for all three men, the assistance could be almost negligible.

- (1) National Organizations for other physical disabilities are listed in the Canadian Almanac and Directory.

It should be noted that Mr. S. will not be eligible for Old Age Pension benefits until he has completed 10 years' residence in Canada.

CASE H: Polish/Ukrainian - Roman Catholic

	<u>Age</u>	<u>Disability</u>	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Education</u>
Mr. H.	44	Toxic goiter; chronic atrophic gastritis; sciatic neuritis; possible long-term medical care required	General farm labourer; logger; camp guard; grinder; glass worker; held current job for 2½ years	6 years speaks Ukrainian
Mrs. H.	43	Post T. B.	Housewife	Unknown
Girl	18	Post T. B.	Dress-maker's assistant	Speaks excellent German and some English
Girl	16	Nil	Student	As sister

Notes on Special Problems

(a) Health

The Committee should arrange for Mrs. H and daughter to have a chest examination, because of their post T. B. condition, as soon as possible after arrival.

There is a possibility that Mr. H would require long-term medical care. However, as he is at present employed, his health problem possibly might be cared for by visits to an out-patients' department of an ethnic clinic or hospital.

(b) Employment

The assistance of the Department of Immigration might be needed to find suitable employment for Mr. H. Employment as a dressmaker's assistant should be found for the older daughter. It is possible that Mrs. H. could contribute to the support of the family. Both daughters are described as "capable and willing".

(c) Financial responsibility

The Committee should take into account possible extensive medical care for Mr. H. during the period of their responsibility, depending on provincial and municipal regulations and practices respecting health and welfare benefits.

**IV. A SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING
THE ADMISSION OF REFUGEES TO CANADA**

Canada's refugee policies and programmes before World Refugee Year were not widely publicized (except, of course, the Hungarian Refugee movement). Actually many thousands of refugees have come to Canada, as ordinary immigrants as well as in special refugee programmes. In the first few years after World War II it was felt by the Canadian government that Canada could do more to help solve the dreadful post-war refugee problem by taking the maximum number of fairly able-bodied, employable refugees instead of a small number of refugees requiring active treatment or institutional care. Canada's institutions were then overcrowded and any other policy would have been most difficult to implement.

After World II Canada began taking large numbers of refugees from Europe as soon as shipping could be spared from the transport of our servicemen and their dependents back to Canada. The first Canadian selection team reached Germany in March, 1947; in less than a month the first shipload was on its way.

10,000 refugee admissions were approved that year, 40,000 in 1948 and over 50,000 in 1949. Over 165,000 displaced persons came to Canada during 1947-52 along with tens of thousands of others who were not counted as "displaced persons" but who were refugees. Total refugee admissions to Canada from 1945 to 1960 are estimated to exceed 300,000, including some 238,000 who are definitely identified as refugees in Canadian statistics.

Not all the refugees Canada took during these years were healthy and well-qualified occupationally. Many required welfare assistance after arrival, many others were admitted in emergency situations when the usual immigration examinations and standards could not be applied, e. g. , groups of refugees from Shanghai in 1949, and about 1,000 refugees who came direct to Canada from the Baltic States in 1948 and 1949 in small boats and were allowed to stay in Canada.

In the 1950's the Department's general policies on admission of handicapped refugees were progressively liberalized, particularly for refugees sponsored by relatives in Canada willing and able to take responsibility for them, including T. B. and post T. B. cases where the provinces approved. As a result of a survey by Canadian officials of European refugee camps in 1955, the Canadian immigration voluntary agencies were allowed to sponsor handicapped refugees. In 1956 all restrictions were eliminated for the emergency movement of Hungarian refugees, 38,000 of whom had entered Canada by 1958.

DURING WORLD REFUGEE YEAR, a central objective was to clear refugee camps in Europe by providing funds for two purposes;

- (a) to integrate some refugees in their present country of asylum; and
- (b) to accelerate the resettlement of other refugees in other countries.

Special appeals were made to Governments and voluntary agencies to increase their contributions, in cash or in kind, to refugee programmes and to open up new resettlement opportunities through the relaxation of normal immigration criteria of admission.

In this context the Canadian Government reviewed its policies concerning refugees and made a number of significant changes. As a result there developed a refugee policy consisting of three separate components:

1. During 1960 and 1961, in addition to accepting as many refugees as could qualify under the normal selection criteria, occupational and age criteria were not applied to European refugees who could meet all other normal requirements. The effect was to increase substantially the number of sponsored and unsponsored refugees entering Canada in these years.
2. A second component of the policy initiated during World Refugee Year consisted of special measures in response to special appeals. Three such measures were:
 - (a) an increase in Government contributions to the United Nations agencies responsible for the maintenance, migration, and resettlement of refugees;
 - (b) the sponsorship by the Federal Government, in co-operation with several provincial governments, of refugees suffering from tuberculosis, together with their families, resulting in a movement of 826 persons to Canada; and

(c) making provision for the admission of orphaned refugee children for legal adoption under certain conditions. Information on this programme may be obtained from any Canadian Immigration Office.

3. The third component in the refugee policy consisted of measures to accelerate the private sponsorship of refugees by relaxing normal immigration criteria and expanding categories of private sponsors. During World Refugee Year the categories of acceptable sponsors were broadened to include citizens or permanent residents of Canada, organizations, agencies and municipal or provincial authorities. In addition, the immigration selection criteria for refugees under private sponsorship were relaxed to provide for the admission of handicapped refugees who were ill or disabled, provided that the sponsors were willing to accept responsibility for them.

AFTER WORLD REFUGEE YEAR ended in 1960, the Government continued to apply the humanitarian criteria designed to encourage the resettlement of European refugees under Government and private sponsorship. In addition, as a result of World Refugee Year experience, new working procedures have been developed between Government immigration authorities and the recognized voluntary resettlement agencies listed on page 6. Now refugees who can qualify for admission under the modified selection criteria affecting occupation and age will be admitted under regular Government auspices and will not be brought forward for private sponsorship.

Private sponsorship will be reserved for those refugees who, by reason of the degree or kind of physical or social handicap, cannot qualify for admission to Canada without the guarantees of necessary care and assistance provided by sponsoring individuals or private agencies.

With some exceptions, therefore, refugees and their families presented for private sponsorship in the future will need sponsorship arrangements which may include provision for physical or vocational rehabilitation.

V. CONTINUING REFUGEE SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMMES

In 1961, when representatives of voluntary agencies and others interested in refugee resettlement met in a National Consultation on Humanitarian Immigration and Problems of Integration, their purposes were:

- (a) to review and evaluate past experience; and
- (b) to consider future programmes in the light of the continuing need for sponsorship opportunities for otherwise inadmissible refugees and their families, and for whom resettlement was considered to be the solution to their problems.

A review of sponsorship experience indicated that, despite some difficulties, both Government and private sponsorship of refugees, including those with physical handicaps, had been successful. The Private Sponsorship Programme alone had brought to Canada almost 1,000 refugees by September 1962, exclusive of those sponsored by close relatives in Canada. Some assessments by private sponsors were: "We see no difficulty in the integration of these families ... and have applied for more. We feel strongly that this work of charity has a deep appeal and that it should be a continuing thing." "This family is already an asset to the community and we consider ourselves very fortunate to have them with us."

Surveys of the remaining European refugee population revealed a range of handicaps including, for example, minimal active or inactive tuberculosis; post tuberculosis; rheumatic disease; amputated fingers; widowed or divorced

women, some with children to support, who lack employment qualifications; single, older men and women; and refugees suffering from behaviour disorders resulting from long years of confinement in camps without hope of emigration.

It was recognized that sponsorship could involve more extensive responsibilities than in previous years. It was agreed, however, that the humanitarian stream of immigration into Canada should continue to be a concern of both Government authorities and private agencies as part of Canadian responsibility for those whose only hope for the future is in the humanitarian motivation of more fortunate people.

VI. PROVINCIAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

1. *Provincial Welfare Services*

Deputy Minister of Social Welfare,
Department of Social Welfare,
Parliament Buildings,
VICTORIA, B. C.

Deputy Minister of Welfare,
Department of Public Welfare,
Administration Building,
EDMONTON, Alberta.

Deputy Minister of Social Welfare
and Rehabilitation,
Department of Social Welfare and
Rehabilitation,
Health and Welfare Building,
REGINA, Saskatchewan.

Deputy Minister of Public Welfare,
Department of Health and Public
Welfare,
Legislative Building,
WINNIPEG 1, Manitoba.

Deputy Minister and Co-ordinator
of Rehabilitation,
Department of Welfare and Labour,
P. O. Box 2000,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Deputy Minister of Public Welfare,
Department of Public Welfare,
Parliament Buildings,
TORONTO 5, Ontario.

Deputy Minister of Social Welfare,
Department of Family and Social
Welfare,
Parliament Buildings,
QUEBEC, P. Q.

Deputy Minister of Youth and Welfare,
Department of Youth and Welfare,
Woodstock Road,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Deputy Minister of Public Welfare,
Department of Public Welfare,
Provincial Building,
HALIFAX, N. S.

Deputy Minister of Public Welfare,
Department of Public Welfare,
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

2. *Provincial Health Services*

The above addresses should be used when
directing inquiries to Deputy Ministers of
Health.

